CASINO -8:15--The Wizard of the Nile.
CASINO CHAMBERS -2--8- Cabaret du Neant. CHICKERING HALL- 8:30 Concert. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15- In Sight of St. Paul's. DALY'S 8:15—The Two Escutcheons. EDEN MUSEE—Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—A Woman's Ress

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-The Governor GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Chimmie Fadden.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:39—Mrs. Ponderbury's Pas GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-Primrose & West's HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Mme. Sans Gene

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:10-The Heart HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-A Black Sheep IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Sie Wird Geknesst. KÖSTER & BIAL'S—8:15—Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—The Benefit of the Doubt.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-S-Manon. OLYMPIA THEATRE-8:15-Vaudeville PALMER'S THEATRE-8:10-The Squire of Dames. PASTOR'S-12:30 till 11 p. m.-Vaudeville PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-Vandeville Miss Brown.

THEATRE S-Shaun Rhue 14TH STREET THEATRE 8:10-Mayourneer

Inder to Advertisements.

Page,C	Page.Col.		Col
Auction Sales Real Estate	1	Fine Arts	
Estate 8 Amusements 9	6	Hotels & Carriages S	
Announcements10 Bankers & Brokers 9	3	Instruction 8 Legal Notices 9	5-1
Hoard and Rooms 8 Business Chances 8	3	Marriages & Deaths, 7 Miscellaneous 10 Miscellaneous 8	3-6
Eusiness Notices 6 Eusiness Opportuni-	1	Ocean Steamers14 Proposals9	4-
Dancing Schools8	6	Public Notice14 Railroads14	5.4
	0-7	Real Estate	1
Dressmaking 8 Excursions 9	5	Teachers	
Financial Elections. 9	4.5	Work Wanted 8	5-6

Bnainess Kotices.

Leland's Windsor Hotel,

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	1 year.	d mo.	3 mo.	1 mo.	copy
Daily, 7 days a week Daily, without Sunday	\$10.00	\$5 00	\$2.50 2.00		3 cts
Sunday Tribune	2 00	1 00	50		3 cts
Weekly Tribune	2 00		10000		3 cts
Semi Weekly Tribune Tribune Monthly	2 00				25 cts

Postage prepaid by The Tribule except as hereinafter stated CITY POSTAGE—The law requires that a 1-cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Renders are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico), 4 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, This postage must be paid by subscriber.

REMITTANCES—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter, Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

AMERICANS ABROAD

can consult files of The Tribune at the following places and banks:
London-Office of The Tribune, 75 Fleet St., E. C.
Morton, Rose & Co., Bartholomew House, E. C.
Brown, Gould & Co., 54 New-Oxford St.
Paris-J. Munne & Co., 7 Rue Scribe.
Hottinguer & Co., 38 Rue de Provence.
Morgan, Harlec & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussman.
Credit Lymnals, Burreau des Etrangers.
Geneva-Lombard, Odler & Co.
Union Bank.
Florence-Whitby & Co.
Vienna-Anglo-Austrian Bank.
St. Petersburg-Credit Lyonnais.
Furgosephs and tranglers, will, find the London office.

Europeans and traveliers will find the London office of The Tribune a convenient place to leave their adver-tisements and subscriptions for The Tribune. Copies of The Tribune may be bought in London from Messrs. Svan & Leach, Northumberland-ave., directly op-por te the Grand Hotel.

New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1896.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Ambassador Runyon died sudreport that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Venezuela was confirmed. === The Czar has sanctioned Russian naval estimates for 60,000,000 rubles. surgents are still active in the neighborhood of Havana; the Bank of Spain has advanced another 50,000,000 pesetas to the Cuban treasury.

DOMESTIC .- The tenth annual report of the State Factory Inspectors was made public. The members of the Legislature continue to introduce appropriation bills, heedless of the warning message of Governor Morton.

A conference of leading Republicans of the State will be held at the Executive Mansion in Albany on February 4. - Mrs. Betsy Holton Moody, mother of the evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, died at Northfield, Mass. - John Tyler, son of President John Tyler, died in Washington. === The American Line steamship St. Louis will sail from Philadelphia this morning, to take the place of the St. Paul, on

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-There was little change in the position of the St. Paul, stranded off Long Branch; thousands of people visited the beach to see the steamer. made a statement encouraging the movement to reform the local Republican organization. Patrick Donovan, forty-one years old, attacked his uncle and aunt in his father's house, No. 145 East Forty-first-st., murdered the woman and injured the man so badly that he will probably It was learned that the police had chan houses and recovered much of the stole

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair but partly cloudy; light westerly winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 44 degrees; lowest, 37; average, 39.

By the death of Charles L. Powell, of Alexandria, Va., Benjamin D. Silliman, of Brooklyn, has succeeded to the honor of being the senior living alumnus of Yale, having been graduated in the class of 1824. In that bare fact there is nothing remarkable, for every college, of course, always has an oldest living graduate, but in Mr. Silliman's case there are circumstances which probably make his position unique in the history of American colleges. All of his uncles, both of his grandfathers, his father's grandfather and his mother's greatgrandfather were also graduated at Yale, the last in 1722. He might, therefore, have good reason to feel that his present distinction came to him rather as a matter of right. Mr. Silliman has seen Brooklyn grow from a village of 7,000 inhabitants to a city of over 1,000,000 population, and takes much satisfaction in his old age that he has always been a consistent Whig and Republican and a daily reader of The Tribune since its establishment. Surely such a record is worth being proud of!

When a new charity begins its work, after the point of cost is settled one of the first questions asked is, "What does it propose to do?" To this question the Maxwell House, opened yesterday in Brooklyn, gives an answer which takes it out of the common run of charities, as its primary object is education of the finer sort, The elevating, refining, uplifting and broadening of the minds of the poor are matters too often neglected in the endeavor to satisfy the purely physical needs of those to whom aid is The plans on which the new house are founded are in every way a credit to their originator, and include children's clubs, kindergartens, concerts, lectures, classes, exhibitions, etc., and the fostering of the "bodily, mental and moral life of the neighborhood." The work

by the new House, one feature of which is that the adults using it are expected to support and | the picturesque, mediaeval law of the Boers premanage it. Brooklyn has set an example for her scribes that they may be publicly flogged with sister cities, the operations of which will be rawhides and then burned at the stake and all watched with interest.

where his career as a lawyer and a judge won for him an enviable reputation. His appointment by President Cleveland as the representative of the United States at the German capital a post where the traditions of George Bancroft, Bayard Taylor, Andrew D. White and | years, William Walter Phelps are still fresh-was received with approval by all classes of citizens, Republicans as well as Democrats, and his management of the delicate task imposed upon him has brought out only words of praise and appreciation. In his death the Administration

DR. PARKHURST'S VIGOROUS TALK. Dr. Parkhurst has furnished another striking illustration of practical sagacity, courage and moral perception by coming out boldly in advocacy of the movement for a new Republican organization in this city at the hands of the Committee of Five Hundred. This he has done in the form of an interview which will be found in another column. It is one of the strongest statements of the case that have yet been made. His arraignment of the Platt-Lauterbach-Tammany combination is severe and sweeping. He does not mince matters; things are called by their right names, and the language that he employs can be understood by everybody.

The Doctor does not speak as a Republican, though it is generally understood that he belongs to our party. Partisan politics, he holds, has no place in municipal affairs; to him these are entirely matters of business. But as a citizen who did more than any other single individual to drive the Tammany gang from power, he naturally feels a deep interest in not permitting this municipality to relapse into its former state. Perceiving that such a deplorable result is inevitable if Platt succeeds by means of his present alliance with Croker, the Doctor realizes the vital importance to the welfare of the city of securing an honest Republican organization, and one that will be truly representative of the party. The Republican organization is invariably the foundation of all reform efforts in this city; hence the necessity of preventing it from becoming a mere annex to the Wigwam, such as it was in former years, and such as Lauterbach is trying to make It now, in order that his master may have absolute control of his own party machinery here, at Albany and throughout the State.

The issue, as Dr. Parkhurst clearly perceives, is not one of factional strife in the Republican ranks; not one of personalities; not whether the friends of Mr. Brookfield or Mr. Lauterbach, Mr. Bliss or Mr. Platt, shall control the party organization in this county; those are all incidental considerations. The vital question is essentially moral, Shall a great party's organization be built and maintained by fraudulent practices in order that it may be made an instrument for the undoing of all that has been accomplished here within the last three years for the cause of clean government and municipal reform? That is the issue, and the real issue, of the whole controversy. It cannot be obscured, and it will not be lost sight of by the honest Republicans of this city until a proper settlement has been made. What that settlement involves has already been indicated by another public-spirited clergyman, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, when he declared that the only effective protest against the existing state of things was an entirely new Republican organization. That is now inevitable.

AMERICANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A change has come over the spirit of the Transvaal dream. When the troubles there beburst of emotion, not to say of hysteria, in this country. Public papers and public men, who ought to have known better, screamed out in redhot passion that it was another attempt at a fifth. Of this there may be found much eviland-grabbing by the British Government, that dence in the records of actual payments none but Englishmen were concerned in it, that the mutinous Outlanders were traitors to the best Government under the sun, and that they deserved to be shot or hanged-every one of them. But now, lo and behold! These same hot-gospellers have discovered that a number of Americans were involved in the Johannesburg conspiracy, or, at any rate, have been arrested as conspirators by the Transvaal Government, and are in prison and in danger of punishment. Wherefore the tunes is greatly changed. The Outlander uprising was a holy crusade, and "Uncle Paul" Krüger is a barbarous old tyrant, and we ought at once to send a fleet to Delagoa Bay to rescue the Americans from his clutches. All of which is just as absurd and unreasonable as the former tirades.

The Tribune certainly has no inclination to

defend Great Britain or any other Power in unwarranted land-grabbing in any part of the world. But it was perfectly evident to us at the outset-indeed, long before the Jameson escapade-that the British Government was not concerned in this Transvaal disaffection. Neither was the latter a conspiracy confined to British Africanders and Outlanders. These were in the majority in it, of course, since they form the majority of the whole white population of the Transvaal. But it was as well known to us, and to every one who would take pains to be informed, a month ago as it is to-day, that Americans and Germans and Dutchmen and men of other nationalities were in it just as deeply as the British. It was an uprising of the foreign settlers in the Transvaul, without regard to race or political affiliations; and its object was not annexation to the British Empire, nor the overthrow of the Republic, but redress for grievances that had become unendurable, and such political and social reform as would make the Transvaal a true Republic, in fact as well as in name. Among the members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee who were arrested along with Mr Hammond, the American, and Mr. Phillips and Colonel Rhodes, the Englishmen, were Messrs. Leonard. Van Hulstein, Sauer and Auret, who are Dutch Africanders, or Boers, just as much as President Krüger himself, and Messrs. Langerman and Mosenthal, who are Germans. It was preposterous to suppose that Americans, Germans and Dutchmen were conspiring to annex the Transvaal to the British Empire

Now that the truth, long known, is perforce acknowledged, there is a great pother over what is to be done about it. We take it for granted that the United States Government will be alert and energetic in maintaining the legal rights of its citizens. That means that it will demand for them prompt and fair trial under Transvaal law. Nothing more than that can be required. If Americans have broken the law they must suffer the penalty, unless the Trans- a comfortable and enjoyable place, and that vaal Government voluntarily pardons them. The his salary of \$20,000 was adequate com-United States Government might request such pardon, but it cannot demand it. Much as it may sympathize with Mr. Hammond and his comrades, it can do nothing more for them than to see that they are treated according to law, just as citizens of the Transvaal would be treated here. That they will be treated even more choly appeals to be saved from so awful a fate, leniently than the strict letter of the law re- It has generally been supposed that Tamsen

their property forfeited to the State. There is, of course, no danger of their being burned to The sudden death of Ambassador Runyon in | death. That penalty has long been obsolete, Berlin will cause genuine regret in this country, though not repealed. Nor will they be flogged. But it is quite possible that their property will be confiscated by the thrifty Boers, who would like thus to put a few millions into the coffers of the State; and it is probable that they will be exiled from the Transvaal for a term of

These latter penalties, forfeiture of property and exile, are, we are persuaded, the worst that the American prisoners have to fear. As they are both strictly legal, this Government cannot forcibly protest against them. There is reason to believe, however, that by means of proper loses a faithful supporter and ornament, and representations the Transvaal Government the country a dignified and conspicuously able, might be persuaded to commute wholesale confiscation into a mere fine. Of course, the bulk, if not all, of the wealth of the Outlanders has been dug out of the soil and rocks of the Transvaal, so that there is a rude, primitive justice in decreeing that it shall be retained within that State, and not carried away by exiled traitors, Still, President Krüger has shown a generous and conciliatory disposition, and a desire to "forget and forgive." We may therefore hope that he will extend all possible elemency to the American Outlanders whom he has laid by the heels, in case they shall be found guilty of the crimes with which they are charged. As yet they have not been proven guilty, wherefore they are entitled to all possible consideration. That they shall get it will doubtless be the earnest care of the American Government.

THE ROOT OF EMBARRASSMENT.

The man is an object of pity who goes up and down wondering why business is not better. If he could only get outside the antiquated theories which imprison and stupefy his mind, natural common-sense would fix for him the chief causes without trouble. It is not possible, of course, to state with precision what proportion of the people of the United States is now out of employment. It is known to everybody who has practical sense that the number is large, though not as large as It was in the height of panic. A great number of woollen mills, many of the most experienced men believe from three-eighths to half of the entire producing capacity, are now unemployed. Many ironworks have stopped since the remarkable decrease of orders came last fall. Sales of print cloths at 2% cents at Providence, competent judges say, mean that a considerable proportion of the cotton mills must stop for a time unless the business revives quickly and in a marked degree. Most of the glassworks have shut down, and a great number of the potters are out of employment, and of glovemakers and workers in other branches, too many to enumerate here, the proportion not at work is unpleasantly large.

ishing under adequate protection. The Novem- year, but 2.2 per cent larger than in the same ber report of foreign commerce tells, for instance, of 37,378,352 pounds of woollen cloths and 27,537,590 pounds of dress goods, besides 3,512,903 pounds of woollen yarns, imported within eleven months of 1895. In the same months of the previous year not 15,000,000 pounds of all these goods came in from abroad. The quantities imported in 1895 were considerably larger than the entire product of similar goods by all mills in the country not long ago, and constitute more than half the dress goods and nearly half the all-wool goods consumed. and yet the consumption in a time when wages is of necessity smaller than usual. The people goods by such foreign competition have not the money with which to buy cottons or shoes or hats, and thus each of the lines assailed in this fashion, and forced to reduce home production,

of wages since 1892, have cut down the consuming power of the people, it is believed, fully through clearing-houses, for after the sudden improvement last summer and fall, caused to a great extent by replenishment of stocks of dealers, and obviously much exceeding the distribution of goods at that time to retail consumers, there has been a steady decrease in the volume of trade represented by such exchanges. so that it is now more than 20 per cent less than in the same weeks of previous years of prosperity. But it is not at all necessary to insist been 15 per cent or 25 per cent matters very little, since it is obviously the main and the sufficient cause of that great decrease which appears in the demand for industrial products and in the volume of wholesale trade. Americans ought by this time to know that their prosperity always depends upon the consuming power of the millions. By no possibility can they make business prosperous for the importer, the wholesale merchant, or the manufacturer, unless they take care first of all to maintain the ability of the wage-earning millions to consume American products,

THE SHERIFF AND HIS WOES. Sheriff Tamsen made a most lugubrious speech at the dinner of the Second Panel of the Sheriff's Jury at Delmonico's on Thursday evening last. His voice was throbbing with anguish from the beginning to the end of his discourse. He declared with vehemence that a conspiracy had been formed against him, that he had been calumniated and maligned, persecuted and ill used. He indulged in piteous references to the sword of Damocles, which, he said, was hanging over his head. Governor Morton has called upon Tamsen to answer certain grave charges, and to the Sheriff's terrified vision the legal document from Albany has assumed a shape as portentous as that of the dagger which Macbeth's murderous imagination conjured up. In his dismay and distress Mr. Tamsen turned upon the men who had elected him, and he had a great deal of fault to find with the Reform movement which carried him into the place which he occupies. In trembling accents he insisted. however, that his conscience was clear, and that he had made every effort to do his duty. He endeavored to convince his hearers that the Sheriff of this county is an innocent martyr. suffering from every form of injury, abuse and outrage. If the men who listened to him had given full faith to his dismal description of the woes which he has suffered since he became Sheriff, they would have concluded that the speaker was as helpless, as despairing and as agonized a victim as the most wretched of Armenians suffering tortures at the hands of the most ruthless of Turks. The people of New-York have been laboring

under the impression that the Sheriff had pensation for all the anxieties and responsibilities and burdens which he had assumed. Mr. Tamsen talked as if he had been pursued by a band of implacable enemies, who had made him a captive and thrust him into office against his tearful protests, and in spite of his melan-

of the Guild Association will be greatly aided quires we have little doubt. They are charged sought the nomination for the office with unwith rebellion and high treason. If found guilty, common assiduity. The prevailing belief has fall average 6.4 per cent since October 17, when been that he was extremely eager to get the office. For a time everything seemed to pass pleasantly enough with Tamsen. The world went very well with our Sheriff for a few months, and until he had irritated, angered and enraged the citizens of this community by his display of blundering incompetence, and by his criminal negligence in the management of Ludlow Street Jail, the people of New-York looked on Tamsen with amused toleration. All New-Yorkers are now convinced that he is thoroughly incompetent, and a disgrace to the office which he holds, and the expectation of publicspirited people throughout the city is that Governor Morton will soon relieve the metropolis of the shadow cast upon it by so undeserving an officeholder. Our present Sheriff has earned removal with

ignominy for his many sins, both of omission and commission, and his wailings and lamentations over the afflictions which he has encountered will merely excite derision. Nobody compelled Tamsen to take the nomination for Sheriff. Nobody besought and entreated and begged and urged Tamsen to allow his name to be put on the ticket. There was no irresistible clamor from an excited and enthusiastic army of voters that he should come to the relief of New-York, and exalt our pride and reputation and glory by consenting to accept \$20,000 a year. People of common-sense look with contempt upon officeholders who seek for nominations without recelving a loud call for public service from their fellow-citizens, and who then, after getting into well-paid places, neglect their duties, and disgrace themselves and the city. Tamsen belongs to a class of officials who, after trouble has come upon them, begin to mourn and lament their fate, to prate about conspiracy and persecution, and yet to declare in woful accents that they are comforted and consoled by the approval of their consciences and by the conviction that they have done their full duty. If Tamsen's peculiar conscience is clear from his point of view, he could have kept it clear in private life. It was not necessary for him to strive to secure the emoluments of the Sherlff's office in order to keep his conscience clear. Even if he continues to lift up his voice in sorrow and to sob over the persecutions which he says have been heaped upon him, there will be no lack of candidates for the Shrievalty in this town hereafter. Tamsen ought never to have been nominated. He is not fit for public office, and nothing in his whole life will become him so much as his retirement into obscurity and oblivion.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Wheat, cotton, corn, pig-iron and stocks all have gained more or less during the last week But woollen goods, cotton goods, finished products of iron and boots and shoes are all somewhat weaker, and neither supposed scarcity of supplies nor resulting dearness of materials is evidence of growing prisperity. Stocks are recovering from their recent prostration, and The men not at work do not and cannot buy have substantial improvement in earnings to as much for their families or for themselves as assist, for the returns in the first half of Januthey bought when their industries were flour- ary were not only 10.8 per cent larger than last weeks of 1893. The records of tonnage moved whether at Chicago, St. Louis or Indianapolis show a decided increase over either of the last cutting, with the official action thereon by the association, indicate that the volume of farm products moving eastward has increased decidedly more than the receipts of roads for transporting them. The improvement in stocks has a further cause in the better monetary out look, although a close market is probable until the earlier payments for bords have been com-

Since monetary health depends very much are low and multitudes are out of employment upon liberal exports of products at this time, because imports continue large, the rapid adwho are deprived of a chance to make woollen | vance in wheat may not be of benefit, except to speculators and such farmers as have not yet sold. It is not reasonable to credit reports of scarcity of wheat, because the movement of the grain from farms has been remarkably full and came acute, and Dr. Jameson was lured into his adds to the proportion of the people who can free ever since August 1, so that receipts at ill-starred raid, there was a considerable out- not consume their usual share of other goods. the chief Western ports have been 133,800,000 This loss of work, and the heavy reduction | bushels, against 107,700,000 last year, an increase last year, at present about 16 cents, which explains a more liberal movement, provided farmers have felt sure that the supplies were large enough to meet demands for the rest of the stories as the Washington and some State officials have been circulating. Nor do Atlantic exports yet equal last year's, though for the three weeks of January about 1,000,000 bushels larger, but for the previous six months they have amounted to 46,354,404 bushels, flour included, against 60,732,973 last year, while the Pacific exports have amounted to 18,918,987 in the same months, against 16,954,960 last year, upon exact figures. Whether the decrease has It is a noteworthy fact that the visible supplies of wheat have increased only about 23 500,000 bushels since July 1, while the Atlantic exports, including flour, have been 14,300,000 less than last year, and the Western receipts much greater. The frequent accounts of flour production beyond all precedents at the West suggest that the quantity now held in the form of flour may be greater than usual. The price of wheat has advanced for the May option 31/2 cents for the week.

The cotton market advanced an eighth, as it declined an eighth the week before, but with all the vigorous shouting and prediction of higher prices, the quotation is just where it was January 2, and a quarter lower than it was De cember 1. The decrease in receipts from plantations has been larger, 39 per cent this month against 30.2 per cent for the crop year thus far, but they have been 188,000 bales more than in 1892-3 to a date three days later, and 17,000 bales more this month, which data still point to a yield of about seven million bales. The takings of spinners have been 35 per cent less this month than last year, and 30 per cent less than in 1893, and the exports have been 50 per cent less than last year, and 23 per cent less than in 1893. These changes suffice to explain the indisposition of the market to advance with visible stocks of 3,535,016 bales American, though these have decreased 167,000 bales in January. Perhaps the most important fact is that the marketing of goods, both in Great Britain and here, has been much retarded.

Pig iron is higner, because combinations have ordered higher prices for coke and ore, but while Bessemer, anthracite and Grey Forge, taken together, are 10.9 per cent higher than January 1, prices of finished products, taken together, average lower, eight of the more important 1.7 per The producers hope that consumers may again be compelled, so to speak, to hasten their buying as they did last year, when coke began to lift iron, but the situation is very different, The capacity of milis in operation is clearly far in excess to the actual demand, as it was then below demand. Though thirteen furnaces in the Pittsburg region have stopped since the year began, some will doubtless resume if pig iron could be held at its present price. The refusal of the nail, rail and bar combinations to reduce prices, though much criticised, has its excuse if they believe that the very slack demand for such products would not be materially increased by any change in prices at present. The minor metals are not stronger. Lake copper has been sold at 9.75 cents, and tin, though steadler, at 13.1 cents, with lead in smaller demand at 3.02. The price of anthracite coal has been cut to \$3 15 at New-York, and \$3 at Boston. The textile industries show no improve-

ment, because the expected demand for goods, against which many mills have been producing in advance of orders, does not yet materialize. Further declines in cotton goods, including print

cloths at 2.87 cents at Providence, make the the advance from the lowest point last spring had been 22.9 per cent. Woollen goods are also lower in some cases, and recent openings have been made at last year's prices, though there has not been much decline, as there was not much advance in this business. Wool still sells largely in excess of quantities actually consumed, and as before, much more than half is foreign. Boots and shoes are again lower, small retail distribution and the unwillingness of jobbers to pay much advance under such conditions having the natural influence, and the average of prices is now 15.5 per cent lower than at the highest point in September, while leather has declined 19.5 per cent in the same time, and hides 28.8 per cent, having yielded a little more last

Foreign trade shows not much gain, exports keeping pace closely with last year's, while imports for four weeks have been about a million larger from this port. The increase in drygoods alone for the last week was about a million. The payments through clearing-houses are failing off, last week being only 6.5 per cent greater than last year, but 29.3 per cent less than in 1893, and the average daily for the month is 22.9 per cent less than in 1893. Banks are doing as little as they can in commercial paper, and this restricts all legitimate trade for a time, though it is hoped that markets will be easier when preparations for the new loan are over. Without doubt these preparations have locked up from ordinary commerce a great deal of money, and it is thought by many experienced men that the tightness of the market may be embarrassing before the time comes for actual payments to the Treasury. But this will depend largely upon the measure of practical sense shown by the Treasury Department.

A NEW INSTRUMENT OF RESEARCH. Few scientific discoveries have possessed such aried elements of interest as that which was announced a few days ago by Professor Röntgen, of Würzburg. It bears on certain abstruse theories relating to the existence and nature of ether, that weightless, omnipresent matter which physicists have found it necessary to imagine in order to explain a variety of phenomena. It will lege, and many smaller sums to other institutions. physicists have found it necessary to imagine in greatly stimulate research along several lines. And a host of possibilities, useful, comical and appalling, are suggested by the statement that certain invisible radiance, partially or wholly inrecognized by physicists hitherto, will penetrate substances which are opaque to ordinary light, and will produce a photograph revealing something of the interior structure of an object. Not merely the popular fancy, but the cold, professional intellect also, is captivated by this

The fact that a photograph can be obtained by an agent which cannot be seen is not new. For years it has been possible to get pictures of the solar spectrum out beyond both visible ends, but especially beyond 'he violet end. And it is perhaps significant that the rays from this latter region have recently been found to possess distinct electrical properties. Just how close is the kinship between chemical and electrical operations it is not yet possible to say, but that some relation exists is beyond question. However, the ultra-violet ray of sunlight photographs only tself, and does so only when it has a free path to the sensitive film. On the other hand, the rays which have attracted the attention of the Würzburg investigator easily penetrate what are impassable barriers to ordinary light, and leave an image or shadow of the inside of the object on the photographic plate beyond,

The novelty in Professor Röntgen's discovery ies rather in the properties which he has found han in the particular form of energy which ossesses them. Crookes had shown that when a current obtained from a powerful induction coll was discharged through a very high vacuum, a phosphorescent glow was produced in his tube quite unlike any other known light. As it seemed o emanate from the negative terminal or cathode, some physicists have called it the cathode ray," and the effect was supposed to be produced by the bombardment of the interior of the tube by particles of gas violently driven from the negative electrode. So long as only phenomena within the inclosure were considered, such a theory seemed plausible enough, although it was not universally accepted. But it is now found that something or other reaches beyond feeble illumination thus produced cannot reach. This revelation may oblige Crookes to overhaul his theories. Röntgen, in view of the newly observed effects, does not hesitate to pronounce year, but decidedly not if they credited such | the cathode ray, or, as he calls it, "the X ray," a vibration of the ether, a mere wave in the same sense that light, heat and electricity are

The practical applications of the discovery, however, are more interesting to most people than these theoretical questions. And it is universally agreed that medical and surgical diagposis affords one of the widest fields of usefuliess for it. A great deal of experiment will be required, of course, to determine the conditions under which the cathode ray can be handled most effectively, what materials are most easily penetrated by it, and what variations in density and anatomical structure can be registered. It emains to be ascertained whether the position and size of the heart, for instance, can be distinguished with its aid, and whether a diseased condition of the lungs and other organs can be detected. How far the ribs will interfere with an examination of the upper cavity of the trunk, and whether the skull will preclude photographic scrutiny of the brain, are other questions yet to e solved. Can we thus tell with certainty whether or not to operate for appendicitis? And shall we have new light on fractures and gunshot wounds? These are problems of profound mportance to humanity, and their solution will be awaited with feverish interest by millions of intelligent people.

The idea that the Brooklyn Postoffice might e consolidated with the postoffice in this city seems to have originated in the fertile imaginaton of some rabid advocate of the Greater New-York. Brooklyn is doing very well in its postal business and has not the least desire to "double up," at least until after consolidation is an accomplished fact.

The happiest man in these parts in the present year of grace is undoubtedly Mr. David Hammell, Warren County, N. J. Away back in the sixtles he registered a solemn vow that he would never enter his home again until New-Jersey had another Republican Governor. Nearly thirty years have passed, and during all that time he religiously adhered to his vow and refused to have any communication with the members of his family, though he did not hesitate to draw supplies from his house and barn. As time went by, it is easy to believe that Hammell grew discouraged, and more than once he must have hought he was destined to die in the hut which e had built for himself without seeing the desire of his heart fulfilled. It was a glad day, therefore, when the news that Mr. Griggs had been elected Governor reached him, and a still gladder when the inauguration actually took place and Hammell was free to return to the osom of his family. That he was warmly greeted goes without the saying. Such an incident reads like a page from a romance, rather than the sober record of an actual happening of our own time. Hammell disclosed qualities that in a more savage age might have sent him to the stake without a murmur. His conduct was utterly absurd, of course, but all the same it arouses a sense of admiration, as illustrating unwavering persistence in a cause, albeit a bad one.

Greater Boston has been postponed by an act

is officially termed. A like disposition of the Greater New-York plan will give satisfaction to a large number of people in this vicinity.

In the selection of his nocturral itinerary, te cannot be said that Judge Houston displayed the judicial mind. Carmine and Varick, West Fourth-st, and the thoroughfares contiguous are not the most inviting places for a promenade three hours before midnight, to say nothing about three hours after, the period which the Judge strangely chose for his shadowy perigesia, There would be small comfort in the declaration that he was lucky to get off with as little damage as he did, but he might have fared worse. His case will operate as a warning to night pedestrians to lay out their courses with more discrimination.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. McKnight, president of Got tysburg College, has tendered his resignation, te take effect next June. He favored a liberal and progressive policy in the conduct of the college, which is a Lutheran institution; but his ideas have met with so much opposition that he deems it wise to resign.

Dr. W. R. Gowers, under whom Dr. Jameson studied, in the University College Hospital, writes thus of his pupil: "Jameson was characterized by a quiet manner, quick recognition of facts and steady, hard work. Whatever he did he did well, and gained distinction in every class which he had to attend, but he never went a step out of the way to gain special honors. He was not a man to make many friends, but those he did make were close ones. As a student and officer of the hospital, no one could be riore free from the least indication of self-assertion to those above him; but to his equals the strength of his own opinions, and the tenacity with which he held them, were a conspicu-ous feature-more conspicuous in expression than probably, they were in fact."

Philo Parsons, whose death in Winchendon, Mass. is announced, was for many years one of the most prominent and public-spirited citizens of Detroit. He came of Revolutionary stock, and was born in Sciplo N. Y., seventy-nine years ago. At the age of twenty-six he went to Detroit, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business. He identified himself with the interests of Detroit, and in later years distinguished himself as a public benefactor. He

Lieutenant Egyind Astrup, whose dead body was recently found in the Lillehydale Valley, Norway, was the sixth of Lieutenant Peary's party who has died since returning from the expedition. In speaking of him, Evelyn F. Baldwin, the meteorologist of the expedition, says: "His death is a profound shock to me. Lieutenant Astrup was the son of a Swedish army officer, and on his return from the first Peary expedition was knighted by King Oscar II. On his return from the last expedition he took up his residence in Brooklyn, where his brother now lives, and he proposed coming to Chicago to study geology with me. ourselves for further Arctic explorations. He was only twenty-five years old, and would certainly have gained distinction in the field of scientific exploration. He was well known throughout the scientific world, as he lectured in his own country and in the United States. His exploration of Melville Bay, in the northwestern part of Greenland. ville Bay, in the northwestern part of Gr placed him in the front rank of explorers.

The committee of Rochester citizens recently appointed to raise funds for the erection of a monument in that city to the memory of the late Frederick Douglass appeals to all patriotic citizens for ald. The monument is to be placed in position in one of the public parks on August 1, and will cost somewhere about \$10,000. The bronze statue of Mr. Douglass will be eight feet high, the granite pedestal nine and a half feet high, with four bronze tablets. The many friends of the great leader of the colored race who may desire to contribute to this worthy cause can send money to "The Democrat and Chronicle." "The Rochester Morning Herald," "The Union and Advertiser," or "The Post-Express."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

At the annual meeting of the National Divorce Reform League in Boston the other day, Bishop Lawrence, of Boston, was re-elected president and the Rev. S. W. Dike recording secretary. In his report Mr. Dike spoke of the recent improvement in State laws in regard to marriage and divorce. The league intends to work for legislation to raise the legal age of marriage of both sexes, provide for better systems of license, the better celebration of marriage and the stricter definition of the degrees of relationship. The marked increase of wholesome protection of the family in Western States is noted. Several considerations have kept the league from committing itself as a body to advocacy of uniformity of marriage and divorce laws through an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, but the movement for uniformity through State commissions is commended as the

There was a good deal of sound human nature in the unexpected reply of the dying old woman to her minister's leading question: "Here, at the end of a long life, which of the Lord's mercles are you most thankful for" Her eyes brightened, and she answered. "My victuals."—(London Household

Statistics in the last printed report of the extension department of the University of the State of New-York show thirty-three libraries and institutes chartered, admitted and registered during the year ending September 30, 1894, and \$10,351 92 aportioned to libraries free to the public for bor rowing or reference which had raised an equal amount. This \$20,708 84 represents only a fraction of the expenditure for libraries, as the Regents apportion only to Ebraries under their visitation, frequently duplicating only a small part of the local evenues. Travelling libraries are in growing demand, and during the year have resulted establishment of permanent free public libraries in several places. In spite of the financial stringency, twenty extension centres were at work with thirty-one courses, five centres having been formed during the year. Extension work during the year has been characterized by special activity in such practical subjects as civics, good government, pubhealth, hygiene, etc. Not only are extension methods suited to such study, but work of this kind finds the extension organization specially adapted to its purpose.

The Queen's message to Lady Coventry may serve to recall her very great concern for the safety of those known to her during the Zulu war of fifteen years ago. The Court was on Deside at the time, and one morning, when Her Majesty was immersed in business, John Brown knocked at the door, went in, and grively said that there was bad news. The Queen, in much alarm, asked what it was, and he replied: "The young French Prince is killed." Of that day the Queen wrote in her diary; "Got to bed very late; it was dawning; and little sleep did I get. And on the next evening she added: "Had a bad, restiess night, haunted by this awful event, seeing those horrid Zulus constantly before me, and thinking of the poor Empress. My Accession Day, fortytwo years ago; but no thought of it in presence of this frightful event."—(St. James's Gazette.

The report of a recent tour made by Pres Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, throws considerable light or bearing erable light on his ideas of government. At one place a leading burgher wanted a compulsory edu-cation law. The President simply would not hear of it. "No, no," he curtly replied, "that is a Church question, not a political one." "But," urged another burgher, "why could we not have compulsor? education as other countries have?" "Yes," replied education as other countries have?" the President, ignoring the case of England, cation is compulsory in other countries, but so is military service. This is a republic, and people may keep their children in ignorance if they

"You women are so ridiculous," said the magasine editor. "You get a dress for a reasonable amount-sometimes—and then go and pay about four or five times as much for the trimmings."

"Well," answered his wife, "I do not see that you have any call to say anything. You pay 37 for a story and \$75 to \$100 for the illustrations."—(Cincin nati Enquirer.

"The Boston Globe" tells about certain stores in

Boston where a commission is paid to the shopgirls when they succeed in selling goods at a figure above the regular price. "This commission," it says, "is known among the girls as 'spiff.' In these 'spiff stores, which are so called to distinguish them from what are known as 'honest' stores, the wages paid the help are such in the stores, the wages paid the help are much lower, but the places are always in great demand, because a good salesgiri can make nearly twice as much in commissions as she would be paid in a store where there is no 'spiff.' These girls are among the most expert in the trade, and in time they acquire the greatest facility in swindling innocent shoppers. They are good judges of human nature, and can tell to a nicety just how much can be squeezed out of each customer. The silk counter is always in charge of the shrewdest girl, for only the expert can distinguish between the different grades, and the ordinary shopper can be charged a couple of dollars extra on a single sale with of the Legislature, or by the Great and General arousing the least suspicion. Most of the spiff, Court, as the law-making body in the Bay State however, is made from the disnosal of 'dead stock.'